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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FOUO No. 697



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CEAO SUMMIT IN NIAMEY SCHEDULED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2353

[Text] Niamey will play host from 27 to 29 October to the Sixth Conference of the Chiefs of State of the West African Community (CEAO). Colonel Kountche, the Nigerian head of state, who last October succeeded in Nouakchott his Mauritanian counterpart as head of the Community, will chair these meetings prepared by the 12th Council of Ministers, from 22 to 24 October, again in Niamey, and the committees of experts, who will meet at the headquarters of CEAO in Ouagadougou, beginning on 25 September.

Colonel Kountche will thus be the first of the chiefs of state of the Community to preside for the second time at a summit of CEAO. It will be remembered actually that in April 1975, he had, as acting president of CEAO, led the work of the first summit of the organization, held in Niamey.

The main questions which will be discussed in October will concern Community matters and will emphasize the efforts for integration which were begun in particular during the Bamako summit in 1978 and the Nouakchott summit in 1979. Thus the heads of state will know the results of the requests sent to several countries and to the principal African, American, Arab, Asian and European lending institutions aimed at getting underway large Community projects with an overall value of more than 40 billion CFA francs and concerning: a regional solar energy center; a regional management training school, a technical school of mines and geology; a technical school of textiles; a technical institute of fishing; a Community fishing company; a village and rural water supply program (2,634 installations in 3 years).

All of these projects and the large village and rural water supply program have specifically received financing commitments. The officials of the sources of financing, who met during the course of missions led by Mr Oumar Alpha Sy, the deputy secretary general of CEAO, have given assurances of sending high level representatives to a meeting of financial backers to be held in Ouagadougou in October. These representatives will be asked to play a concrete and active role.

Among the financial, economic and customs questions which will be studied, on behalf of the ministers, by the experts meeting in Ouagadougou, will be: the budget, which, taking its cue from the member states, will be remarkable in its austerity; the provisions of the Community Development Fund and the problems of trade; the industrial future of the Community; the problems of self-sufficiency in food, centered this time on the development and modernization of fishing; and, finally the activities

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of the Fund for Solidarity and Intervention in the Development of the Community (Fosidec).

The first generation of national and Community projects carried out thanks to the intervention of this fund, the terms of which for financing Mr Moussa Ngom, the secretary general of CEAO, has just signed with the national authorities or the financial backers, in the presence of Mr Moussa Diakite, the director of Fosidec, will aim the activities of the committee of national experts in that direction. These national experts will also be involved in major activity undertaken by Fosidec, on the one hand, and, on the other, the agreement concerning the freedom of current payments and the free circulation of capital between the states. This agreement will harmoniously complement the one already signed in 1978 in Bamako by the heads of state and which concerned the freedom of travel and the right of establishment of persons and goods.

The interest which investors have in the advantages of the Regional Corporation Tax (TCR) has become visible once again and the experts in problems of trade will lend their support to the acceptance of new products under the TCR. The development of intra-community trade is moreover remarkable this year. The Community Development Fund (FCD) has increased from 4.2 billion to 6.7 billion CFA francs, that is, an increase of 59 percent. It is indicative of the level of confidence which businessmen and economic developers accord CEAO.

This confidence is also seen in the study on the establishment of an industrial integration program in the countries of the Community, in the short, medium and long term, accomplished with the help of UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] and which will be examined by the experts in industrial development of the states. This program is aimed at the establishment and location in the CEAO countries of industrial installations, according to a schedule. The study concerns heavy industry in particular.

The protein deficit, which will run from 290,000 to 500,000 tons by the year 2000 in the CEAO countries, is the main concern of the authorities in the Community, who consider food self-sufficiency a priority. That is what explains the interest which CEAO has in the development of fishing. It is known that in the states of the organization, protein consumption has not risen to the safe level of 30 grams per day per person. Fish products could make up for this deficit. That is why CEAO is interested in organizing and consolidating the management of fisheries and plans for the formation of fishing brigades. The development of fish breeding, the creation of a ship building company and the creation of a technical school for fishing. Those questions will concern the fishing committee in the near future in Ouagadougou.

Throughout all these questions there will remain the question of the continuing actions of the secretary general in establishing and strengthening vertical and horizontal cooperation between the CEAO and the international and African organizations. Completely new initiatives, such as the one which consists of establishing a dynamic contact between local economic developers, whether state or private, and the finance sources of the developed countries, illustrate this concern.

The example was given by the visit of a delegation of businessmen from the Sarre (FRG), led by the deputy prime minister of that land to Niger, Upper Volta and Mali at the beginning of September. That new form of cooperation is highly appreciated by the CEAO countries.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AID, COOPERATION BUDGET FOR 1981

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 3 Oct 80 pp 2399-2401

[Text] The draft budget for 1981 of the cooperation ministry shows an increase slightly greater than that of 1980 compared with 1979. The budget total for 1981, in fact, is 4.7091 billion francs, compared with 4.0197 billion in 1980, an increase of 689.4 million, or 17.15 percent. In the preceding fiscal period the increase had been 16.7 percent. Of course, it is a matter of an increase in current francs.

What must be emphasized in this 1981 draft budget is that ordinary expenditures increased only 13.3 percent (that is, in the end, hardly more than the predictable 1980 inflation rate) while capital expenditures, which for the first time exceed a billion francs (1.078 billion in 1981 in disbursement credits compared with 808 million in 1980), show an increase of 32.5 percent.

Within the scope of these capital expenditures the subsidies to the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) go, in disbursements credits, from 655 million francs in 1980 to 922 million in 1981, which is an increase 267 million francs, much higher; relatively, at 40.76 percent to the increase in expenditures for equipment on the whole. This exceptional increase must be emphasized for it is the FAC funds which constitute the main part of direct aid from France to Africa. At the same time there will be noted, in the capital expenditures, the decrease in funds for aid to national armed forces (as, in ordinary expenses, the decrease in funds for technical military cooperation).

The way for this increase in the FAC's disbursement funds had been prepared in the 1980 budget by the increase of almost 50 percent in program authorizations under this heading. For 1981 the program authorizations under the FAC heading have increased still more, but to a lesser extent: 997.8 million compared with 942.2 millions, which is an increase of only 5.6 percent.

The equipment subsidies to scientific and technical research organizations, disbursement credits for which have gone from 84.4 to 97.8 million, include 54.8 million credit for ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office] (38.4 million in 1980) and 43 million for the applied research institutes (45.9 million in 1980). This new distribution of research funds follows the restructuring of the organizations responsible for the research (GERDAT [Studies and Research Group for Tropical Agricultural Development] and ORSTOM).

The draft budget shows the desire, several times publicly expressed by the President of the Republic, to strengthen French aid to the Third World and particularly to Africa. The increase in the budget of the cooperation ministry (17.15 percent) is greater than that of the country's general budget which, at 13 percent, is practically limited to the foreseeable inflation rate.

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The economies demanded of the cooperation ministry, as from all ministerial departments, are to be found in funds for operations and the absence of any job creation. A single sector was spared--that of research whose funds were increased 22 percent and has the benefit of 30 new positions. On the other hand, the number employed in cooperation has been maintained at its present level, 11,600, while the funds allocated to paying for scholarships has increased by 10 million francs.

As in previous years French cooperation gives preferential attention to activities benefiting less advanced countries which are even more than the others hurt by the second petroleum shock, to activities benefiting agriculture, and last, to research and development in new forms of energy.

Under the 1980 heading the FAC directing committee, during its meetings on 11 January and 8 July 1980, allocated a total of 721.5 million to cooperation for the benefit of African and Indian Ocean countries, an increase over disbursements in 1979 (650.7 million) and 1978 (515.5 million). In addition, Haite had the benefit of 9.3 million in subsidies (cartographic studies, rural development repair of maritime navigational aid to civil aviation) compared with 5 million in 1978.

The decisions made by the FAC directing committee in January and July 1980 have accentuated contributions to rural development, infrastructure, and sanitary and social equipment.

Under the 1980 heading the principal allocations to development programs of African and Indian Ocean countries are summarized below. The breakdown by sections of FAC cooperation for the years 1978, 1979, and 1980 is summarized in the table opposite.\*

## II Capital Expenditures

AP: program authorizations passed in 1980 and required in 1981

CP: disbursement funds voted in 1980 and required in 1981

(in millions of francs)	AP		CP	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Total V Investments by the governments:				
Central administration.				
Administrative equipment	1.16	0.93	1.16	0.93
Investments outside of metropolitan France.				
Administrative equipment	11.6	9.3	5.5	10.07
Total Title V	12.77	10.2	6.7	11
Title VI Investment Subsidies				
Investments outside of metropolitan France,	1073.9	1129.5	801.4	1059.8
including: subsidies to the FAC	942.2	997.9	655	922
subsidies for equipment to research organizations	86.7	96.7	84.4	97.8
Aid to national armed forces	45	36	62	40
Total capital expenditures (V & VI)	1086.7	1138.7	808	1070.8
Source: middle box page 2399				

\*For details of the 1979 FAC funds see MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS of 29 February 1980, page 490

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I Ordinary Expenditures  
(millions of French francs)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Active personnel remuneration	140.9	162.2
Active and retired personnel--social		
security payments	17.95	23.8
Service operations equipment	34.65	41.8
Maintenance work	2.36	2.36
Operational subsidies	426	619
including: participation in the		
operating expenses of overseas scientific		
and technical research	411.4	503.3
Title III Total	621.9	749.2
 Title IV Public Operations		
Political and Administrative Operations	2,297.7	2,597.5
including: personnel aid and related	1,729.75	2,036.1
technical military cooperation	280.8	274.2
financial cooperation	287.15	287.15
International Activity, Cultural and		
social cooperation activity	292	291.6
Title IV total	2,588.75	2,889.1
Total ordinary expenditures (III & IV)	3,211.7	3,638.3

## 1980-1981 Cooperation Funds

In total, the disbursement credits for cooperation provides for 1981 compared with the funds appropriated for 1980 are as follows (in millions of francs):

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Ordinary expenditures	3,211.87	3,638.3
Capital expenditures	808.08	1,070.8
Total cooperation budget	4,019.74	4,709.1

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FAC in 1978-1980. Breakdown by sectors  
(in millions of francs (MF) and percentage)

	1978		1979		1980	
	MF	percent	MF	percent	MF	percent
General studies	21.6	4.1	19.6	3	17.6	2.4
Rural development	218.1	41.9	181.2	27.6	225	30.8
Industrial and mining development	50.6	9.7	63.6	9.7	53.1	7.3
Infrastructure	97.7	18.8	162.7	24.8	226.8	31
Sanitary and social equipment	35.2	6.8	41.2	6.3	50.8	6.9
Instruction and Training	78.9	15.2	88.4	13.5	85.5	11.7
Cultural and information activity	16.9	3.2	62	9.5	54.7	7.5
General and supervisory expenses	1.7	0.3	37	5.6	17.3	2.4
Total	520.6		655.7		730.8	

1980 FAC FUNDS  
(in French francs)

Government programs	581,816,000		
Benin	13,650,000	Mauritius	22,197,000
Burundi	19,000,000	Mauritania	14,500,000
Cameroon	24,300,000	Niger	59,670,000
Cape Verde	7,350,000	Rwanda	12,115,000
Central Africa	51,250,000	Senegal	35,554,000
Comores	7,500,000	Seychelles	6,300,000
Congo	40,800,000	Chad	21,600,000
Ivory Coast	10,458,000	Togo	19,660,000
Djibouti	7,500,000	Zaire	27,550,000
Gabon	37,517,000		
Guinea Bissau	9,450,000	Operation of	
Equatorial Guinea	13,000,000	general interest	64,745,000
Haiti	9,300,000		
Upper Volta	49,600,000	Intergovernment	
Madagascar	21,220,000	operations	64,298,000
Mali	40,775,000		
		Emergency aid	20,000,000
		Total	730,859,000

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## Principal grants of the FAC in 1980 (millions of French francs)

## General Studies

Burundi	
Cartography	3
Cape Verde	
Cartography	1.6
Guinea-Bissao	
Aerial coverage of urban centers	0.7
Mauritius	
Cartography of the southern region	0.8
Operations of general interest	
Technical and economic studies	10.8

## Rural Development

Benin	
Agronomic research	0.7
Burundi	
Cattle raising development in Mugamba-Nord	3
Forest plantations in Munirwa	1.5
Cameroon	
Agricultural development in the Noum Valley	2.3
Cattle raising and pisciculture (Yagoua project)	1
Irrigated rice culture, Yagoua region	7
Cape Verde	
Exploitation of the island of Sao Nicolas	2.5
Explorations for underground water	2.6
Irrigation at Sao Tiago	1.2
Central Africa	
Exploitation of forest resources	1.2
Protection of the fauna	0.9
Support for rural development and training	3.2
Congo	
Eucalyptus reforestation, Pointe-Noire	3.3
Limba reforestation (pilot station)	1.8
Agronomic research	1.5
Mantsumba agro-industrial complex	2.2
Ivory Coast	
Equipment of a laboratory	0.9
Development of cattle raising in the north	4.5
Cacao seedling fields	1.7
Arabusta coffee development (studies)	1.2
Development of sheep raising, Toumodi region	1.5
Development of silkworm breeding	0.7
Djibouti	
Support of scientific research	1
Irrigated crops pilot farm at Atar	0.4
Gabon	
Eucalyptus reforestation in Haut-Ogooué	1
National foodstuffs program	1.6
Guinea-Bissao	
Peanut crop development	3
Cumere agro-industrial complex	2.3

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Equatorial Guinea	
Development of traditional fishing	1
Upper Volta	
Wells and borings in the Western Sahara	5
Development of the Black Volta (studies)	1.1
Development of the Volta valleys	7.6
Fight against the tsetse fly	6
Madagascar	
Pilot sawmill for pine lumber	3.4
Support for cotton culture development	2.8
Soya development (industrial studies)	1.3
Advance popularization of Lake Alaotra	1.5
Agro-industrial studies	1.5
Mali	
Costes Canal work	3.3
Market gardening and cannery at Baguineda	2
Studies of a sugar area	1.7
Development of cattle raising (waterworks)	2.6
Fruit and vegetable culture	0.6
Mopti II rice operation	3
Small dams in the Dogon region	0.8
Peanut curing activity	1.5
Mauritius	
Fisherman's cooperation	1.1
Mauritania	
Kaédi agronomic research center	2.5
Banc d'Arguin Laboratory	0.5
Fishing project research	6.5
Parasitology laboratory	1
Small irrigated areas of the Senegal Valley	1
Niger	
Support for cotton production and ginning	2.1
Integrated development in department of Dosso	2.7
Hydraulic and hydrological studies	1.7
Revitalization of peanut culture	1.1
Rwanda	
Development of milk production in Kigali region	1
Rural development of Bugesera-Est and Gisaka-Migongo	3
Senegal	
Establishment of a hydro-geologic service	1.3
Aid to rural development	6.9
Development of the valley at the river (training)	0.6
Development of the Lampsar project	2
Enhancement of cereal culture in the eastern region	2
Siné-Saloum experimental units	0.8
Seychelles	
Rural development research	0.8
Market garden and fruit pilot farm at Anse-à-la-Mouche	2
Increase in capital of the Seychelles National Fishing Company	3.5
Chad	
Emergency aid for refugees	1
Revitalization of rural development in the Sudan region	8.3

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Togo	
water level surveillance	1.1
Development of the "Fosse aux lions" (study)	2.2
Development of coffee and cacao production	1
Integrated development of the maritime region	1.9
Support for regional irrigation programs	1.7
Purchase of pumps (village waterworks)	1
Construction of product warehouses	2
Zaire	
Construction of Biomedical Research Institute of Kinshasa	7
Development of cattle raising in Ituri	3
Widening market gardening belt at Kinshasa	1.6
Development of foodstuff and vegetable culture (Mbanza-Ngungu region)	1.8
Agricultural development (planning)	1
Inter-government operations	
Rural development activity of the Volunteers for Progress	10
Development of cattle raising in Togo (Conseil de l'Entente)	1.5
Analog model of the Niger River	2.5
Rural development of the savannas of the northeastern Ivory Coast	1.8
Participation in animal health program	2
Fight against the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis	1
Western Sahara	
Emergency Aid	5
Food supply aid	15
Industrial and Mining Development	
Burundi	
Mineral exploration in the northeast	2
Cameroon	
Geological study and prospecting in southwest	1.2
Geological and mining documentation center	0.7
Gabon	
Mineral prospecting	2.6
Guinea-Bissao	
Phosphate prospecting	3
Equatorial Guinea	
Systematic prospecting	2
Upper Volta	
Gold prospecting in Gangaoi-Diouga	3
Madagascar	
Study of iron deposits at Soalala	2.5
Mali	
Participation in diamond syndicate	2.7
Participation in gold prospecting syndicate	0.5
Management support to Hotel de l'Amitié at Bamako	0.5
Geological and mining documentation center	1.4

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Niger	
Mining plan	0.7
Senegal	
Phosphate prospecting	3.4
Study of iron deposits at Falémé	5.2
Rural tourism	0.5
Zaire	
Continued activity of mining mission	1.2
Inventory of mineral resources	1.5
Operations of general interest	
Subsidy to Bureau of Geological and Mineral Exploration	14
Inter-government Operations	
Equipment for Inter-governmental School of Hydraulics at Ouagadougou	0.8
Mineral prospecting of the Conseil de l'Entente	1.8
Infrastructure	
Benin	
Widening port of Cotonou	4
Parakou-Natitingou radio beam	3.5
Burundi	
Aid to public works laboratory	3.5
Ground station for telecommunications by satellite	6
Cameroon	
Rerouting Douala-Edéa railroad	2.5
Modernization of Douala-Yaoundé railroad	4
Central Africa	
Heavy and light road reballasting units	8
Repair and maintenance of cotton region roads	12
Aid and equipment for Central African River Communications Agency	16.1
Support for civil aviation	4
Modernization of Bangui telephone system	2
Comores	
Construction of bridge at Mohéli	1
Support for civil aviation	2.8
Congo	
Rerouting Congo-Ocean railroad	12
Public work construction at Brazzaville	12
Continued activity of urbanism cell	2.5
Public lighting in Brazzaville	2
Aid to Trans-Congolese Communications Agency	0.8
Djibouti	
Firefighting equipment at Djibouti Airport	1.5
Urban Development and Housing Agency	1.2
Gabon	
Commemoration of Franceville Centennial	14
Guinea-Bissao	
Reconditioning Bissao-Brazzaville cable	0.5
Equatorial Guinea	
Reconditioning Port of Malabo	8



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Upper Volta	
Acquisition of highway equipment	3
Installation of Ouagadougou Teledetection Center	2.5
Study of Bagré dam construction	1.9
Repair of earthwork dams	2.5
Telecommunications engineering	0.5
Madagascar	
Aid to public works laboratory	3
Mali	
Portable water supply at Gao	5.5
Selingué dam	1.7
Mauritius	
Emergency aid after hurricane Claudette	1.5
Modernization of telephone system	0.8
Mauritania	
Urban development plan for Nouakchott	2.2
Niger	
Strengthening Tsernaoua-Tahoua highway	10
Bridge over the Fountouka (study)	0.6
Extension of telecommunications network	20
Kandadji dam (study)	0.6
Study of extension of Benin-Niger railroad	0.2
Rwanda	
Laying Kigali-Kanombe International Airport	5
Senegal	
Expansion of Dakar telephone system	3.5
Dakar water supply (study to double capacity)	0.5
Chad	
Acquisition of 60-ton ferryboat for Njamena	1.7
Reconditioning Njamena telecommunications ground stations	6
Togo	
Water supply at Tsevie and Anfouin-Zalive	2.3
Zaire	
Support for civil aviation	1.2
Support for Urban Planning Bureau	1
Studies for Boma-Moanda highway	0.8
Inter-government operations	
Equipment for the ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar]	18.9
Social Development	
Benin	
Aid to Benin television	3.7
Equipment for Cotonou polytechnical complex	1.8
Cameroon	
Support for instructing, equipping and training of commune personnel	5.6
Central Africa	
Modernization of Bangui Hospital Center	1.7
Aid to fight against major endemic diseases	1
Support to radio broadcasting	1.2
Comores	
Aid to public health and training	1.7

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Congo	
Aid to public health	2.7
Djibouti	
Aid to public health	1.8
Expansion of Boulaoa Instruction Center	1.6
Gabon	
Equipping Franceville nursing school	1.2
Layout of teaching establishments	1.7
Support for 10-meter wavelength station at Moyabi	14.3
Modernization of the daily L'UNION	1.1
Upper Volta	
Aid to public health	9.1
University construction	4
Expansion of Bobo-Dioulasso radio station	3.4
Madagascar	
Acquisition of scholastic manuals	4.5
Converting television to color	0.7
Mali	
Aid to public health	7.7
Support for technical instruction	2
Construction of Mali Museum	3.5
Mauritius	
Aid to public health	2.2
Support for technical instruction and construction of lycée at Flacq	14.7
Expansion of administration printing plant	1
Mauritania	
Support for medical teams	0.8
Niger	
Superior School of Agronomy at Niamey	2
Niger television	18
Rwanda	
Aid to instruction	1.4
Provision of audio-visual unit	0.5
Senegal	
Aid to public health	2
Technical training of personnel	4.4
Chad	
Aid to hospital medicine	1.6
Emergency medical intervention among Chadian refugees in Cameroon	3
Togo	
Aid to promotion of small and medium businesses	1.5
Expansion of administration printing plant	3.2
Support for teacher training	1.2
Zaire	
Support for technical training and for La Cité de la Voix du Zaïre	6.4
Operations of general interest	
Subsidies to Pasteur Institute and to private work	5.3
Aid to schooling of French children	12
Aid to educational and training programs	20
Inter-government operations	
Training of highway transporters	1.8
Aid to training technical personnel	2.3

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In addition to the cooperation allocations to the programs enumerated above, Sao Tome and Principe is the beneficiary of a direct operation credit of 500,000 francs.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DEMISE OF FEANF DISCUSSED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 1 Oct 80 p 61

[Article by Siradiou Diallo: "The FEANF Is Dead, Long Live the FEANF!"]

[Text] Even though by 22 September 1980 the annulment decree of 5 May 1980 issued by the French Ministry of the Interior had not as yet been published, it rings the knell of the FEANF, the Federation of Students From Black Africa in France. Curiously enough, this measure which, at other times, would have triggered powerful demonstrations in both France and Africa, has been ignored: No one has taken to the streets, there have been no stormy meetings or demonstrations of force. The leaders of the FEANF limited themselves to issuing a rather moderate communique "demanding the abrogation of this measure."

This shows the extent to which both the times have changed and the spirit, including that of the young and of the students, has become listless! Not so long ago, bubbling with ideas and activities, the FEANF played a leading role in the liberation process in "French" Africa. Born in December 1950 in Bordeaux, it rallied 33 sections in 19 university cities in France and 14 territorial associations. Having chosen a revolutionary trade unionism, the purpose of the organization was to defend the material and moral interests of its members while firmly joining the struggle for African independence. At a time when all African leaders without exception favored "eternal and equal French union," rejecting the notion of independence as a "dangerous utopia," the position which the FEANF took was a challenge, particularly as it condemned all "maneuvers" aimed at maintaining colonial rule in Africa (Outline Law of 1956, French Community of 1958).

The FEANF owed its success, first of all, to the nature of its organization which had made it an extensive anticolonialist and anti-imperialist front which encompassed a variety of ideological trends. It owed it, above all, to the international circumstances of the 1950s. Starting with the Bandung (April 1955) we had begun to witness the first cracks appearing in the colonial structure as the dawn of independence was arising over the Third World. This atmosphere enabled the FEANF to set up a broad front of anticolonial struggle which rallied the UGEAO

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(General Union of Students from Western Africa), the UGETAN (General Union of Workers From Black Africa) and the CJA (Council of African Youth).

Disenchantment replaced optimism immediately after the gaining of independence. The material and political interests being henceforth managed by governments which had virtually no ties, the national organizations of students went their own way. The Sino-Soviet quarrel, the military coup d'etat in Africa, and the political and ideological twists on the stage of international affairs ended up by promoting confusion in the minds of African students. Crossed by adventuristic or opportunistic, yet less and less idealistic, currents, the dying FEANF had finally become a mere shadow of its glorious past to such an extent that its dissolution, 30 years after its founding, is no more than an inconsequential gesture.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FUTURE OF FRANCOPHONIE EXAMINED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 1 Oct 80 51-53, 55-57

[Article by Habib Boulares: "Francophonie in the Plural"]

[Text.] The French are concerned with the future of their language under the pressure of the international use of English. When will they recognize that French is a living language which does not live in France alone?

The Language War Will Not Take Place

The French assume Qadhdhafi's style in denouncing the domination of the English language over international relations and severely criticize the "Anglomania" of their compatriots in journalism, science, advertising and other show businesses.

For the Past 30 Years

They denounce with extreme seriousness the "cultural imperialism" of the English language. Academician Pierre Emmanuel decries the "vassalizing of French;" Jack Lang, in charge of cultural affairs of the Socialist Party speaks unhesitatingly of a "vassalizing of the country and a decline of (its) culture;" Michel Jobert's friends condemn the "linguistic alienation" and the risk of the French turning into "Galloricans." In works on the use of the French language Great Britain is regularly described as "perfidious Albion" and, according to Jean-Pierre Van Deth, president of the CIREEL (Center for Information and Research for the Teaching and Use of Languages) the supremacy of the English language would be due to the fact that "for the past 30 years the British and the Americans have pursued in Europe and throughout the world a willful and coordinated occupation policy." In LE MONDE, quoting Van Deth, Roger Cans describes this Anglo-American action as "the alliance between perfidious Albion and the American steamroller," an expression which was taken up, somewhat humorously, by the British newspaper THE ECONOMIST which, obviously, uses the word "bulldozer."

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This atmosphere of linguistic war has prevailed in France since the autumn of 1979, when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing publicly questioned the future of the French language, bearing in mind that by the year 2000 Frenchmen will account for no more than one percent of the global population. All of a sudden the people starting reading in the French press numerous reports on the subject, the latest one being that of a commission chaired by Jacques Rigaud, the administrator of the RTL, including Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, whose purpose is to examine French "foreign cultural relations" and the administrative activities to be undertaken by the various interested ministries.

Equality

At no time have the authors of the mass of articles denouncing English language "imperialism" and calling on the French to take up cultural arms, asked themselves about the reaction of nations to whom French is not the maternal language but which are, for historical reasons, classified as "French-speaking." Nor have they asked themselves if those nations, in turn, considered the domination of their native culture by the French language a fact of "cultural imperialism." The tone of this denunciation irresistibly recalls the Libyan colonel who fustigated the alliance between American imperialism and Zionism aimed at fighting Arabism! Were we to fall for this game, we could easily imagine alarming people gathered in Whitehall or the Pentagon, completing their plans for the occupation of the earth by the English language.

This Is Not serious!

There is no reason for the existence of a new "hundred year war" between France and England on the linguistic level. This is because, first of all, we are living in a multilanguage age and "today's illiterate," as Hassan II, the king of Morocco, used to say, "is the person who speaks one language only."

Secondly, this is because English-speaking people by birth (United States, Canada, Great Britain) are four times as numerous as French-speaking people by birth (France, Wallonia, French Switzerland, Monaco and Quebec). Furthermore, for historical reasons, the English-speaking peoples are more numerous by a factor of 6 compared with those who, for the same reasons, are in the French-speaking zone.

Finally, need we recall the historical importance of British trade which has already linguistically prepared the terrain for the American technological, military, financial and industrial expansion which developed after World War II?

Formulating the problem in terms of a battle is not the wisest solution and it has been carefully avoided in the Rigaud report which includes 34 recommendations submitted to the Kuai d'Orsay. Formulating the problem

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as though it was of interest to France alone is a sequel of a past French empire. How often have we seen Frenchmen shocked by the refusal of Quebecers to be described as "French" Canadian!

Therefore, it is not for the sake of joining the chorus of the new king's musketeers that we drafted this file. Emphasizing the various functions and forms which a language may take, the purpose of the following texts is to draw attention to the fact that the future of Francophonie, whatever the French may think, is not decided exclusively in Paris and should not be considered in the perspective of the elimination of other languages but within the framework of a coexistence which would favor exchanges in depth.

As Prof Yves Person wrote in this very publication (JA No 853), "Unlike a mass identity, plural equality is the only possibility opened to mankind for its survival while enriching itself."

Who Will Speak What French Tomorrow?

It is commonly stated that English is more spoken than French throughout the world. According to World Bank statistics which cover 178 countries, 45, or one out of four, use English currently as against 34 countries where French plays the same role. The difference becomes more clear when we compare the population figures. In 1977 the countries classified as "English-speaking" totaled roughly 1.58 billion people, or one out of every third person on earth, as against about 220 million people in countries classified as "French-speaking," or one out of 20.

However, these figures have a limited meaning. In fact, what does "French-speaking" and "English-speaking" mean in the case of India where the adult literacy rate is under 36 percent, or in the case of Zaire where the rate is 15 percent? Many more examples could be cited which would reduce these overall figures to levels closer to reality, for they would better reflect the level of education and the factual use made of a language.

Chances or Risks....

Even from this viewpoint the question remains equivocal: Could the countries in North Africa be qualified as "French-speaking?" In such a case Egypt, Iran and Saudi Arabia would be "English-speaking!" And, while we are at it, Germany, from this angle, could be classified on the English-speaking side since English (or American) is the most common foreign language used in the country of Wagner and Goethe! Actually, the moment we start considering the various "languages" we must specify the adopted viewpoint. Are we considering the future of a language as a means for the expression of a secular or a millennial culture?



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Is it a question of the different functions which it could assume such as sociocultural identification, administrative usage, or common denominator of national union or external communication? Is it simply a question of the chances or the risks of one or another language becoming a kind of Esperanto to be used by humans to understand one another from one end of the earth to the other?

The Rigaud report we mentioned aims at defining the actions which the French government could undertake to develop cultural relations between France and foreign countries and improve the positions of the French language throughout the world. This is a viewpoint which would be hard to accept as consistent with the questions raised by "French speech" as it is experienced in 34 countries throughout the world. Trying to formulate the problem as it is viewed by these different countries, we cannot avoid the requirement of distinguishing among the various roles which the French language plays.

Unquestionably, French assumes the functions of a sociocultural identity, of a common national denominator and as a means for international communications in the case of France. This is no longer the case in Belgium and Switzerland, where French does not insure national cohesion, a role which, conversely, it plays in Cameroon or in Zaire without, however, being a factor of sociocultural identification. In the Maghreb, where cultural identity and national unity draw their cohesive elements from Arabic, French is the language of the administration and of communications with abroad.

Selection

These are fundamental distinctions which could eliminate misunderstandings which may be found even in cases such as the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (of French speaking countries) or the AUFELF (Association of Partially or Entirely French Language Universities). Frequently, countries invited to become members of cooperation institutions hesitate to give a positive answer, for it is not entirely clear whether it is a question of a multisectorial collaboration among countries using the French language or of an association for the defense of this language. Such distinctions are just as indispensable to better delineate the situation with the French language and its futures (the use of the word in the plural is mandatory).

Therefore, we must agree that we cannot go on happily adding population figures to measure the spread of a language. Wherever the language plays a role of external communication and wherever it is neither the native tongue nor the common national denominator, educated people alone could be classified as "French-speaking." A variety of calculations have thus led a number of researchers to give the figure of 90 million at most the users of the French language throughout the world, whereas the 34 countries known as "French-speaking" have a total of 220 million inhabitants.

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The French Language Elsewhere

Conversely, this number could be raised more rapidly than one may think by virtue of the progress in the field of education in developing countries. This prospect has led a member of the High Committee for the French Language (in France) to state that the future of the French language lies in Cameroon rather than in the Hexagon. This is not a witticism! With the contribution of a demographic decline, should the number of Frenchmen in France drop to 30 million 50 years hence, it is obvious that the majority of French-speaking people would be found elsewhere, more precisely in Africa where the French language would enter a new age. The type of this future should be specified, for whereas it is indispensable to separate among the various acknowledged functions of a language among countries it is equally necessary to try to predict the type of language which will have a more secure future than another.

Scorn, Paternalism

For example, unquestionably Arabic owes to Islam the fact that it has preserved in its regular form or, literary if one wishes, very strong ties with the classical and beautiful language of the first century of the hegira! The concern of the Muslim Arabs and non-Arab Muslim scientists to preserve a direct access to the understanding of the Koran prevented the language of the Holy Book from becoming a dead language without, however, preventing the development of stresses between this classical language and the one which is closer to daily life, and to give birth to a language which some describe as modern and which could be described as standard newspaper language which is neither classical nor literary but is grammatically correct and semantically very evolved.

Like French, English evolved in its own country. However, a number of people on the other side of the Atlantic emphasize that in the United States the "American language" is in use even though the differences are not visible to the uninitiated. Conversely, it is neither BBC English nor Texas American that is spoken in international organizations (see the article by Sophie Bessis) or in the streets of Calcutta or Hong Kong. What is spoken here is a lingua franca whose roots are in "basic" English and which meets the strict communications requirements without expressing what Napoleon used to describe as the "folds of the soul."

As to French as spoken by Victor Hugo, Paul Valery or Marguerite Yourcenar, it is experiencing on its own grounds--the Hexagon --the assaults of regional languages and, furthermore, the competition of the "Frenchmen" of the former colonies, not to forget the creole dialects ranging from Haiti to Mauritius. It is not a question of "pidgin French" or the likes. It is a question of correct languages obeying grammatical rules but which are developing or progressing differently from the language as spoken in France. Quebec French, Acadian French and the French of the blacks are not dialects or "idioms;" they are languages developed through

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the destinies of other communities. So far the French have scorned anything which does not have a Parisian accent or is not French as spoken in France. The Rigaud report emphasizes, deploring it, that "the attitude (of the French) toward similar or related cultures, such as those of Belgium or Quebec, is frequently paternalistic or even ironical; in terms of more distant cultures it is obsolete and ever more indifferent...."

What will happen when the bearers of such cultures will become the majority in terms of current and literary French speech? Would then French as spoken in France become a kind of Latin used for reference purposes? We should not forget such problems when we consider the future of the French language, for even if a considerable effort were to be made by France to see to it that the French language be taught everywhere as it would like to have it spoken, what would safeguard the French legacy would be the instrument--vocabulary and grammar--rather than something imaginary which it would express. A language is not merely an architectural style, it is a building inhabited by living people and haunted by the spirit of the dead. A language is a soul!

A Model: Arabic

However great the moral comfort which population figures may give to the defenders of the French language, they must admit that the figures are in favor of French spoken outside the Hexagon. As to the question of whether or not such a language would be very or hardly different from academic French, no firm answer could be given, for, to the best of our knowledge, no serious study has as yet been made in this matter. Reading works in various publications on the future of the French language, one gains the impression that they are based on certainties which, however, have been disproved by the facts. Everything is treated as though there were a single French language which the future generations of Frenchmen, Quebecers, Walloons, Zairians, or Comorians would speak and that it would suffice to organize everywhere institutions of the Alliance Francaise type for such French to become once again the language of diplomats, journalists, or even scientists, as was the case in the past in the Courts of Poland or St Petersburg.

On the contrary, it is quite likely that in the future the French language will develop as a language which will become naturalized in a certain number of adoptive countries which are already finding it an instrument providing them with a common national denominator.

A more detailed study conducted in situ would enable us to draw up a list of such countries. A priori there is no reason to believe that some local languages would not be called upon to assume this role. For example, this will probably be the case of Wolof (or Ouolof) in Senegal.

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One always tends to believe that the multilingualism of a country dooms it to use the language of the former colonizer as the common denominator. Such an attitude ignores socioeconomic factors.

A community or, as we say in the case of Africa, an ethnic group, may have its language develop in the course of practical use, for it plays a commercial, religious, or political role. A given event could also change a great deal of factors considered definitive. Arab ideology has led to a decline in the use of French in Syria. The apparition of a ministate, totally Christian, in Lebanon could lead to a new upsurge of the French language, so far subjected to the strong competition of English.

A merger between Djibouti and Somalia would extend the use of Somali and Arabic to Djibouti to the detriment of the French, and so on. All possibilities are wide open.

Size and Concentration

The only answer which would not represent a wish or a rejection to the questions of determining what type of French will be used and where and for what purpose would be to say that each case should be considered separately in terms of the situation and politics of the involved country. After all, whereas today there are only 90 million people who use the French language, there are far more people who speak Arabic, even were we to exclude the countries of the Arab league, the Kurds, the Berbers, the Somalis, and the Sudanese of the south. It has been frequently considered as a fact, quite light-handedly, that the 43 million inhabitants of the Maghreb, Mauritania and Tunisia are definitely "French-speaking!"

In this case Arabic is an example which sheds a particular light on the future of the French language. The francophiles who are fighting against Arabic and Arabization in the Maghreb are wrong. In that area French cannot play a role similar to the one it is assuming in Zaire. For centuries Arabic here had been a feature of identity, a unifying cement, the language giving access to God. It is the language of the legislation and, to an ever greater extent, of the administration. Finally, over the past several years it has made progress as the official language of international organizations (in particular the OAU and UNESCO). It is not as yet a language of international communications (which would require that it be known by non-Arab people), but the possibility remains open....and promising.

Under such circumstances why would the people of the Maghreb or the eastern Arabs use French or English? It is at this point that another function intervenes, a function scarcely mentioned so far. A Parisian journalist recalled that only three generations ago the Berlin Academy asked the following question: "Why is it that French is a universal language?" The author of the article does not give us the answer but we note the word

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"universal." Despite the numerical importance of Chinese, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic, we must agree that today English is a language giving universal access along with French, even though French is far behind. Knowledge of English and, to a certain extent, of French becomes indispensable if one is to keep up with current scientific, technological, medical, astrophysical, and even philosophical and artistic developments. Those who rely on their native tongue either because they want to or have to necessarily condemn themselves to following the rhythm of necessarily slow and selective translations. A scientist from the Institut Pasteur or a researcher at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) writes a paper on a discovery he does so in his own language. The laws of numbers, geographic concentration, and speed of progress clearly favor some languages, French among them. It is along this line that the French-speaking people must think.

An Example

A language may be imposed on the United Nations (as is the case with Russian or Chinese), and the considerable number of people speaking a given language may exist (Chinese holds the world record). But one cannot impose upon foreigners to learn a language which does not carry a message which all people would like to know.

On the occasion of an exhibit of geographic maps, held at the Beaubourg Center in Paris, two huge globes, four meters in diameter each, made by Coronelli for King Louis XIV were put on public exhibition. The inscriptions on the 17th century globes were in four languages: French, the royal language, naturally; Greek and Latin, the languages of the humanities; and...Arabic, the language of geographers since the Middle Ages! The example is worth pondering.

Free Opinion: "By What Love Hurt"

[by V.P.]

French, we are told, is in a state of retreat throughout the world while English is advancing. Yet, which French? Which English? Once and for all, let us distinguish between a language for communications and a language for culture.

Naturally, all languages are used for communication. Furthermore, each language has the purpose of opening a new world: a world of traditions, landscapes, experiences, memories, or implied facts--an entire grid of references which interlink or clash in an inextricable chain of reflections. The result is that the two functions retain their identities or, at least, are not on the same level and that the first--the immediate one--does not necessarily lead to the second.

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The proof is easy to come by. Even in a most minor international conference there is no delegate, whether European, Asian, African, whatever, who would be incapable of communicating with others in the basic language used in the area. Yet, would he be able to read Shakespeare or Marlowe? His English is not English. It is Volapuk or Esperanto, a basic language.

Transmit and Adapt

How could French (Arabic, Russian....) benefit by replacing it? Actually, it replaces it easily in terms of "interpretation," as they say, of the international relations which immediately provide, in whatever language, mutual interpreters which will soon be advantageously replaced by a computer. Their vocabulary would be colorless and their grammar weak. The length of sentences alone would turn away the reader who would eventually stop paying attention to them.

But let us go further. In a way, it may not be a bad idea for English--a certain type of English--to become a kind of modern Latin, i.e., a universally acknowledged and known exchange tool with, among others, a specific terminology for all areas in which continuing exchanges take place. When an economist mentions cash flow, an astronomer speaks of a red shift, or a petroleum worker of offshore, any economist, astronomer, or petroleum worker knows what it is all about.

Is it really necessary, for the sake of "defending the language" to laborously look for equivalents in French, Italian, Arabic, or Chinese?

Such a generalized use of basic English by scientists, technicians, or even politicians would no more affect the vitality of national languages than unduly favor the "language of Shakespeare." For such vitality does not depend on the number of people who believe in speaking it but of its ability to transmit a heritage while adapting itself to the present: Briefly, it would depend on the attachment to it by the community which considers it its basic unifying factor.

Whether or not the interchangeable jargon of international organizations is "translated" or not into pseudo-French matters little. Like Polish, Berber or Swahili, French will live to the extent to which, here and there, there will be men and women who will use its words to express the meaning of their lives. It will die whenever no one will be found to understand Phedre's complaint:

"Ariane, my sister, from what love hurt your guide on the shore where they abandoned you."

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LIBYAN PROPOSAL IRRITATES FRANCE--Qadhdhafi has tried to "purchase" Chad from France. Wishing to have a free hand to settle the civil war in his way, he promised to leave "alone" the French Government in the rest of his African zone of influence. Indignation in Paris. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 22 Oct 80 p 49]

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ANGOLA

#### BRIEFS

NATIONALIZATION OF ENTERPRISES--By a decree issued by the council of ministers of Angola, the following 30 companies and enterprises have been nationalized, their capital reverting to the state: Fabrica de Calcados Nova Angola (Facangol), Sociedade Peclene, Moagem Artur Quadros Corte Real, Empresa Hidro-Electrica do Uije, Sociedade Transformadora de Alimentos, Empresa de Pesca do Ambriz, Fabrica de Malas Nova Liz, Empresa Frimar, Sociedade Exploradora de Tabacos de Angola, Empresa Jose Amador e Cia, Sociedade de Moveis do Planalto, Sociedade Persil, Empresa Torrefaccao Cafe Bailundo, Padaria Veras, Fabrica de Moveis S. Joao, Grafica Beira Vouga, Associacao dos Industriais de Peixe, Empresa Joao Duarte e Filhos, Agro-Pecuarria do Bucaco, Sociedade Decoralac, Serralheira Bernardo Lopes Marques, Fabrica de Licores de Angola, Fercou de Alberto Sousa, Sociedade Industrial Metalicas Oasis, Fundicoes Joba, Sociedade Ernesto da Silva Leitao, Filho e Companhia, Jomar Africa, Tipografia Angolana, Fabrica de Confeccoes Carbel, Sociedade Sumangol. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Oct 80 p 2570]

ENTERPRISES NATIONALIZED--Four enterprises have been nationalized through a decree signed by the president of the Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The possessions and capital of these enterprises revert to the state, and the minister of industry has been put in charge of their management, given the fact that these enterprises were "abandoned by their owners and administrators." These enterprises are: Poliang (Poliuretanos de Angola), Fabial (Fabrica Inovadora de Artigos), Actualidade Editora, and Recauchutagem, a firm specializing in tire recapping. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Oct 80 p 2570]

BENGUELA RAILROAD MAJORITY STOCKHOLDER--The Benguela Railroad will become 51-percent Angolan in December. The Luanda government has decided to purchase 40 percent of the shares held by the British firm Tanganyika Concessions (which holds 91 percent of the total shares). The railroad, which connects the Zairian Shaba and the Angolan port of Lobito, operates in sporadic fashion and does not publish any regular timetable in order to avoid attacks by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is fighting against the central government. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 29 Oct 80 p 58]

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## CAMEROON

## BRIEFS

CACAO QUALITY--The cocoa campaign in Cameroon officially began on 15 September and people expect a perceptible increase in production with 120,000 tons for this 1980-81 campaign by which the purchase price at production has been fixed at 300 CFA F a kilo for grades I and II, as we indicated (MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS, 12 September, p 2249). At the time the campaign was opened, the newspaper, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE, pointed out that, in order to ensure a better marketing and better control of cocoa, the inspection of the product offered for sale is being ensured in public markets by a five-member commission including a representative of the administrative authority (the president), a representative of the cooperative organization, a representative of the managerial organization, an agricultural technical agent, and a product inspection agent. Only these members are empowered to form the inspection commission. The duties of the members of this commission, called the "purchase and inspection commission," is to inspect and determine the quality of the product, issue quality bulletins, and specify categories of cocoa according to how they are defined through regulatory channels. By the same token, all cocoa put on sale should be subject to a preliminary inspection and the results recorded only in the presence of this inspection and purchase commission on an inspection bulletin certifying the quality of the inspected lot. The product inspectors have a big responsibility because they, along with the technical agriculture agents, are the only ones empowered to establish the inspection bulletins differentiating three product quality categories: grades I and II and above-standard. From the point of view of shady practices, the inspectors will never lose sight of the fact that this scourge can assume several forms of violation. From the point of view of amenities, the purchase of cocoa in unapproved stores. From the point of view of price, they will remember that the purchase of cocoa below the official price, or in an unauthorized zone, or furthermore in false weight constitutes fraud too. On the level of quality, the legislator has also taken steps to rescue good cocoa: the purchase of wet, smoked, non-sorted, or non-fermented cocoa, even with a statement of inspection and the mixing of categories of cocoa also constitute violations that are being severely punished. It should also be noted that the purchase of cocoa outside authorized collection centers, outside cyclical markets, outside regulation hours, and possession of cocoa by an exporter without a quality bulletin are strictly forbidden. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2362] 9064

LAGDO DAM--Construction work on the Lagdo dam, started 2 years ago (August 1978) and implemented under the direction of Chinese technicians, is moving forward according to the established timetable, and the first units of the complex should be put into operation before August 1983. The investments for this construction

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are estimated at 45 billion CFA F and almost all of the equipment will be provided by China. Moreover, 400 Chinese, including approximately 50 engineers, are working on the dam alongside some 1,300 Cameroonians. Beginning in 1983, the Lagdo dam will deliver electricity to the cities of Garoua, Ngaoundere, Maroua, Guider, Figuil, Mokolo, Mora, etc. It will irrigate 8,000 hectares of land. China will install a 110 kV, high voltage power line with two terminals and a transformer station up to Garoua. Beginning at Garoua, distribution of electricity will be provided to other localities. After the construction of the dam, there will be a large, 7.7 billion cubic meter capacity water reserve installed upriver that will form a 700 km<sup>2</sup> lake. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2362] 9064

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CHAD

BRIEFS

FRENCH CONCLUSION CONCERNING CIVIL WAR--"The Goukounis, Hissein Habres and others such as Acyl Ahmat have never been as rich and so content to fight each other." Such is the jesting conclusion which the French Government has reached. Convinced that none of the Chadian enemy brothers wants to put an end to the civil war, Valery Giscard d'Estaing reportedly advised his ministers to no longer waste their time in receiving them or in listening to their complaints and...requests for aid. [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 15 Oct 80 p 49]

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COMORO ISLANDS

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2370

[Text] A little slow during July and August, Comorian activity has picked up a little in September on several political, economic and social levels of interest.

--Political, in particular:

The appointment of the new ambassador of the Comoro Islands to France, Mr Ali M'Lahailli, a civil administrator, formerly a delegate of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is replacing Mr Said Ali Kemal, who resigned his post last August.

The official trip of Ahmed Abdallah, the president of the republic, to Kuwait, from 21 to 23 September. Before boarding the special plane, the Comorian chief of state declared: "In the Comoro Islands, we are a symbiotic country of races and cultures of various origins. The Arab contribution is without doubt quite important and has profoundly marked our social and cultural life. This visit...to Kuwait, just as the one I made last year to Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi is for me a return to the origins of our Arab ancestors."

The courtesy visit, on 18 September, of Mr Pierre Sarazin, the French ambassador to the Comoro Islands, to Mr Ali Mroudjae, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, a visit which allowed the two diplomats to get an overview of the relations between the two countries.

--Economic, in particular:

The arrival in Moroni of a ship carrying 10,000 tons of rice, which was greeted with joy by the population, which has suffered for the last 2 weeks from a shortage of this essential foodstuff. The visit of an economic mission of the Islamic Development Bank (from 13 to 20 September); the IDB is said to be ready to help the Comorian state solve its difficulties concerning storing and supplying hydrocarbons which have often become impossible because of the lack of storage facilities.

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The vanilla market, which seems to have a high quality product ready for the market this year, worries exporters a little because of a lack of business so far. It looks, however, as though the position of exporters is strong in the producing countries of the Indian Ocean in the matter of sales.

--Social, along with the importance which is attached to the preparation for the opening of schools in 1980-1981 and to the problems of education. Worth noting also is the negotiation of a loan agreement with the African Development Bank for the financing of the construction and equipping of 54 elementary school classrooms, 15 workshops for rural colleagues and a national institute for education.

Still on the subject of education, a mission from UNESCO which arrived in the Comoro Islands on 23 August is helping the government in the technical problems related to school construction.

And teachers in the rural colleges were given teacher training organized with the help of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency. The Arab teachers also participated in a retraining program on modern methods of teaching languages which was aimed at raising the teaching competence, which on the whole has remained rather weak.

Finally, it should be noted that, in spite of an important effort on the part of the French Ministry for Cooperation to supply teachers, which the Comoro Islands need badly, there will still be a shortage of teachers on the secondary level.

--Professor Pierre Verin, the head of the French aid and cooperation mission to the Comoro Islands, a specialist in the history and civilization of East Africa and the Indian Ocean, because of his appointment to a post as professor at the Langues Orientales school in Paris, is leaving the Comoro Islands on 28 September after having spent 2 years there and being greatly appreciated by everyone.

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GABON

BRIEFS

INCREASED OIL FOR BRAZIL--The Brazilian national oil company, PETROBRAS, announced on 11 October that Gabon would deliver an additional 8,000 barrels per day (400,000 tons yearly) to Brazil. The two countries had signed an agreement on 2 October according to which Gabon would deliver 38,000 barrels per day (1.9 million tons yearly) of crude oil to Brazil. With this additional delivery, Brazil will receive 46,000 barrels per day (2.3 million tons yearly) from Gabon, aimed at partially compensating for the important deliveries of crude to Brazil by Iraq (400,000 barrels per day or 20 million tons yearly) before the Iran-Iraq conflict. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Oct 80 p 2560]

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KENYA

BRIEFS

ADB LOAN--The city council of Nanyuki, Kenya, has received a loan of 50 million Kenyan shillings from the ADB [African Development Bank] for water supply and town sanitation improvement projects. According to the council executive, H M I Gichuru, who announced the news on 15 September, the first phase of the project should be launched next January. In another connection, he said, a certain number of construction projects will be started this November. This will be the first phase of a project situated not far from the stadium. Valued at 5 million Kenyan shillings, the project will be financed by the National Housing Corporation. On the subject of the water supply and town sanitation improvement projects, it will be remembered that a pre-qualification notice was issued. It expired 1 September (MTM, 15 August p 2038). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2366] 9380

WATER SUPPLY PROJECT--The Kenyan Minister for Water Development has undertaken an investment of 40 million Kenyan shillings in order to increase the water supply to the city of Kericho, located in the Rift Valley Province. The project, the first phase (20 million Kenyan shillings) of which should be completed next December, consists of the construction of a reservoir, with all related works, 7 km from the city at the base of Mt Kipchichim. It is intended to meet the needs of a population of some 22,000. In addition to this project, the city council has begun various other works, especially housing construction projects, with the help of the National Housing Corporation and the Housing Finance Company of Kenya. These construction works, valued at 4 million Kenyan shillings, should be launched this September and completed next November. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2366] 9380

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MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

CMD SESSION--The Military Committee for the Development of the Malagasy Republic (CMD) held its second regular 1980 session from 12 to 26 September. The CMD, the 50 member consulting organ which is one of the six institutions of the Malagasy state, gives advice both on the defense of the socialist revolution and the national territory and on the development operations to be entrusted to the People's Armed Forces. For 2 weeks, the committee studied the maritime fishing industry (surveillance, protection and aid) and the contribution by the armed forces to the development of the production and improvement of cattle. The chairman of the CMD, Col Edouard Rabeony, had pointed out in his speech opening the session that the committee would have to propose solutions for supplying meat to the population, which has been difficult despite some 10 million zebus in Madagascar and because of the problem of raising cattle, which takes too long. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2370] 8956

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

UN-FAO FOOD AID--The World Food Program UN-FAO(WFP) will send emergency food assistance to Mozambique amounting to \$2.8 million for the people living in drought-affected areas. Drought has hit Mozambique for the second year in a row, and rural zones this year have been seriously affected in 7 out of 10 provinces. A study mission organized by the FAO has estimated the need for emergency food in Mozambique at 138,000 tons. The WFP assistance includes 6,879 tons of corn, 668 tons of legumes and 344 tons of cooking oil. These amounts will cover the needs of 254,000 persons for a 3-month period. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 24 Oct 80 p 2634]

UK DROUGHT ASSISTANCE--Great Britain has offered Mozambique 4 trucks and 2 Land-Rover vehicles to be used in the distribution of food in the areas affected by drought, the Association for the Administration of Overseas Development announced in London. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 24 Oct 80 p 2634]

NORWEGIAN AID TO POWER TRANSMISSION--Norway will ensure the financing of a plant for the treatment of eucalyptus trunks to be used as electricity or telephone poles. This plant will be built in the southern part of Mozambique. At present, there is only one such plant, the MOFOR, in Dondo in the province of Sofala. The new plant will be built in the district of Marracuene and will cover the needs of 3 southern provinces (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo). [Excerpts] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 24 Oct 80 p 2634]

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RWANDA

BRIEFS

POPULATION OFFICE--On 13 September, Rwanda's Council of Government, under the chairmanship of President Juvenal Habyarimana, decided to establish a National Population Office (ONAPO). The importance of such an office is due to the population of Rwanda and the prospective problems that a large population is going to cause. This small country of 26,336 km<sup>2</sup> has approximately 5 million inhabitants and possesses the heaviest density in Africa (182 per square kilometer) with a population growth of 23 per thousand. The National Population Office is going to sensitize the inhabitants to population problems through a program of information, training, and education and see to the sound implementation of methods of family planning. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 19 Sep 80 p 2307] 9064

CIVIL SERVICE SALARY UP--At the beginning of September, the Rwandan Council of Government decided to increase the pay of civil service officials beginning on 1 September 1980, so as to adjust salaries to the erosion of civil servants' purchasing power, which steadfastly worsened. Concurrently to these increases, the government declared itself firmly determined to take severe measures to protect the health of the economy. Therefore, the ministry of economy and trade is expected to rigorously fight price inflation and a trend towards "extreme and disorderly liberalism." [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 19 Sep 80 p 2307] 9064

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SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

FRENCH ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION REVIEWED

Paris: MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Oct 80 p 2559

[Text] French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley left for Sao Tome on 12 October in an official capacity. His visit, which would extend to 15 October was aimed at reactivating cooperation between this country and France.

The first meeting of the mixed France-Sao Tome commission instituted in 1976--which had never met--took place on 13 and 14 October in Sao Tome.

Since French cooperation had only played a small part in the former Portuguese colony--which became independent in 1975--a number of specific programs were on the agenda of the mixed commission in the field of agriculture.

In 1979, French assistance to Sao Tome amounted to 2.2 million French francs. In the field of technical cooperation, the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) financed the construction of a refrigerated warehouse for the storage of perishable items such as medicines and foodstuffs (a contribution of 700,000 francs in 1977).

The FAC also contributed to Sao Tome's agricultural development (11 million francs in 1977). This made possible the purchase of materiel and trucks for the department of marketing and the outfitting of the phyto-sanitary protection service; it will also be used for the future construction of a cocoa storage and spraying center which will ensure a better preservation of the country's main resource.

Food assistance amounting to 4,500 tons of wheat and 600 tons of corn was given to Sao Tome between 1976 and 1980. Assistance was also provided for the equipment of the future biological analysis laboratory in Sao Tome, (some 900,000 francs in 1979), as well as for a number of other operations, specifically to the Red Cross. Moreover, a cultural center was opened by France in Sao Tome in 1977. It is planned [to] give a new impetus to cultural cooperation founded on a new basis through participation in training and teaching activities. During the course of 1979, 24 Sao Tome students received a FAC grant for training in France.

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SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION STRESSED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 17 Oct 80 p 2559

[Text] The economy of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is based on the production and export of tropical products, the most important of which is cocoa.

On the eve of independence in 1975, 11 large Portuguese plantations occupied 90 percent of the area of Sao Tome, the largest island. They were nationalized, but the structures were not touched.

The country's main crop, cocoa, which occupies half of the arable land, is suffering from the departure of the Portuguese cadres, the advanced age of the plantations and the shortage of labor due to the rural exodus. Production, which reached 36,000 tons in 1973, fell to 5,000 tons in 1975, and 3,500 tons in 1978, but was supposed to reach 8,000 tons in 1979, according to the plan's forecast. Cocoa exports represent 90 percent of the total value of exports and the government is engaged in a campaign to improve the cultivation of cocoa.

Other agricultural exports include copra, coconut, oil palms and coffee. In order to supply the local market and lessen its dependence on imported foodstuffs which are, at present, satisfying 90 percent of the needs, the government is also attempting to diversify agricultural production and promote the cultivation of corn, rice and beans. However, this diversification suffers from a shortage of land since most of the arable land is occupied by cocoa and coffee.

Fishing is still carried out in a small scale. Poultry and hog raising occupy a significant place.

Manufacturing activity is represented by some local food processing industries aimed at local production (palm oil plant, corn mill, meat and fish canning), as well as by a soap factory and a sawmill:

There is no trade balance deficit thanks to a severe reduction in consumption goods aimed at compensating the decrease in cocoa production. Sao Tome's main customers are Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany, while the principal suppliers are China (which has granted Sao Tome a long-term loan) and Portugal.

Since Sao Tome publishes no data on national statistics, it can only be estimated that the per capita GNP amounts to approximately \$300.

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SENEGAL

DETAILS ON PLAN TO STRAIGHTEN OUT SONAFOR

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2354

[Text] On page 2132 of our 29 August issue we announced the impending dissolution of the National Drilling Company (SONAFOR) of Senegal. Well, since then this dissolution has not been confirmed. Quite to the contrary, the workings have even been reopened, the Dakar daily newspaper LE SOLEIL emphasized on 16 September in sizing up the situation.

The closing of SONAFOR was presented as being certain in August because of the refusal of the government--the principal shareholder with 74 percent of shares--to continue to support a large deficit of 798 million CFA resulting from bad management.

The private shareholders, some 20 in number, did not follow the government in its resolution. Their analysis of SONAFOR's difficulties is similar to the government's with respect to the main point, however; it is a question of poor internal management.

The private partners also allude to an "error in objectives." SONAFOR was functioning as a public service although it is a company which, while rendering services by working to implement the government's water program, should never have lost sight of the objective of reasonable profitability.

Finally, the analysis recapitulates the conclusions of the Commission for Verification of Accounts and Control of Public Institutions on the questionable balance sheets. Thus they went from an 8 million CFA deficit in 1977 to 800 million CFA in 1978. The 1977 balance sheet is thought to have been fraudulently inflated to conceal a deficit of close to 300 million CFA. The total loss registered by the company is estimated at more than 1 billion CFA.

A recovery plan has been set up, however; it contains proposals capable of turning the tide.

The first involves a new issue of capital by consolidating debt with respect to the government and the BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank]. The government debt to be consolidated is close to 726 million CFA, consisting of a 526 million CFA OPEC loan and a \$200 million CFA Treasury loan. As for BNDA, 117 million CFA is involved.

The recovery plan does not place much hope on cooperation by the private sector because of the difficult economic situation and the time required for mobilization of private funds. Nonetheless, one of the measures recommended has to do with a gradual reduction of the government's interest.

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In the immediate future the government could reduce its interest to 30 percent of capital by transferring its shares to the other shareholders under conditions to be specified. In a second stage the government would withdraw completely when the company was definitively on its feet again.

Personnel, on the other hand, must be reduced to 65 percent of present manpower. The government must also confirm its orders. The company's organizational chart will be restructured; it provides for a technical administrative staff and a financial one.

Concerning the treasury, SONAFOR's private shareholders have expressed a desire to settle debts to contractors by certain arrangements. The government will also be asked to consolidate its debts in capital (the OPEC and treasury loans) and guarantee a foreign credit of 1 billion CFA. Meanwhile, the government loans could guarantee the company's functioning for 6 months.

While the SONAFOR workers' committee approves of the elements of this plan as a whole, it considers total privatization of the company which, however it may be, provides a sort of public service, to be dangerous.

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SENEGAL

BRIEFS

SONEES CONSTRUCTING RESERVOIRS--The Senegalese National Water and Electricity Company (SONEES) is presently building a 5,000 cubic meter reservoir at the foot of the Mamelles Hills. This reservoir should make possible a better supply for the populations of many areas on the outskirts of Dakar: Voff, Ngor, Ouakam, Sicap. This project is part of a program financed by the ADB [African Development Bank]. The first reservoir of the same volume already exists in the same area, the needs of which are constantly growing. The work on the new reservoir is being done by the Sade-CDE firm. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2354] 9380

IRAQI COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--On 11 September on the occasion of the visit to Iraq of Senegalese Minister of Education Ousmane Camara, Senegal and Iraq signed a cultural and scientific cooperation accord. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2355] 9380

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TANZANIA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 26 Sep 80 p 2367

[Text] The Central Committee of the sole Tanzanian party, the CCM (Chama Cha Mapindizi) [Revolutionary Party] has just defined its agricultural production objectives for the 1980-1981 season for each of the 25 regions of the country. The main objectives are as follows: corn, 235,000 tons; paddy rice, 156,000 tons; wheat, 69,000 tons; copra, 27,000 tons; sisal, 127,000 tons; cotton, 78,600 tons; coffee, 57,620 tons; cashew nuts, 94,000 tons; tobacco, 19,200 tons; tea, 16,000 tons; cloves, 15,000 tons.

Certain observers point out that considering the general evolution of agricultural production in Tanzania, some of these figures are optimistic. Cotton production, for example, should reach only 55,000 tons.

For the 1980-1981 season sugar production should attain 130,000 tons for a domestic demand estimated at 200,000 tons. In 1979-1980 production was only 113,000 (versus the 190,000 tons predicted).

In order to develop this sector, the government has made development of sugar cane production, which is declining, a priority rather than increase processing capacities as previously envisaged.

It will be remembered that two major sugar projects are being built.

Denmark, Austria and the Netherlands, as well as the Tanzanian Government, are financing an irrigation project for 2,800 hectares of sugar cane plantations for the two sugar refineries of the Kilombero region (southeast from continental Tanzania). In 1979-1980 these two plants produced 52,000 tons of sugar (46 percent of national production). Thanks to the processing of 657,000 tons of sugar cane, 60,500 tons of sugar is predicted for 1980-1981.

In another connection areas planted in sugar cane in Kangera in the northwest will have to go from 1,650 to 5,000 hectares during the next years in order to enable the Kangera refinery to process 2,500 to 3,000 tons of canes per day. The re-commissioning of this plant, damaged during the war with Uganda, should take place in June 1981.

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ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT SIGNS LOME CONVENTION, GAINS ACCESS TO EEC

LDO51335 London THE TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Dispatch by Michael Hornsby: "Treaty Gives Salisbury EEC Access"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 4 Nov--Zimbabwe today became the sixtieth signatory of the Lome Convention under which the EEC grants special aid and trade concessions to developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP).

The accession treaty was signed by Mr David Smith, Zimbabwe's minister for trade and commerce, and by Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the EEC Council of Ministers. It must now be ratified by the parliaments of Zimbabwe and the EEC's member states.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Mr Smith, a senior white member of Mr Robert Mugabe's cabinet, said that the ending of Zimbabwe's long civil war had led to "a crisis of expectations" among the people of the country.

Zimbabwe's potential was tremendous, Mr Smith said, but it needed both markets for its exports and financial aid. He believed that foreigners who invested in Zimbabwe would never have reason to regret doing so.

The minister singled out four areas where development aid would be especially welcome: education, rural services, energy and transport.

Under the terms of the agreement, Zimbabwe will be able to export 25,000 tonnes of sugar annually to the EEC at a guaranteed price comparable to that paid to the community's own producers. It will also get duty-free access to the EEC for its tobacco exports.

Zimbabwe will enjoy the same benefits as the other ACP beef exporters, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland. Zimbabwe will be able to export 8,100 tonnes of beef annually to the EEC free of import duty and 90 percent of the additional variable levy imposed on beef imports into the community.

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In return, Zimbabwe will be required to impose an export tax equal to the reduction in the variable levy. The proceeds from this tax must be used to develop and modernize its livestock industry. But before beef exports can begin, Zimbabwe must show that it is free of foot-and-mouth disease.

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